

Date: Tue, 5 Jan 93 04:06:09 PST
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #17
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Tue, 5 Jan 93 Volume 93 : Issue 17

Today's Topics:

 1200Mhz is not a microwave band! (2 msgs)
 6 Meter Radio Shack HTs!
 Amateur radio in PR China
Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 04 January
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 NASA Project Dante & Compressed Video?
 Need a 3rd hand for Soldering!?! (2 msgs)
 New car causes RFI on 2M - Help!
 Palomar TX-5200 linear.
 What's wrong with my Diamond 2m/440 antenna???

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Tue, 5 Jan 1993 04:51:46 GMT
From: swrinde!gatech!concert!samba!usenet@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: 1200Mhz is not a microwave band!
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I've wondered about keeping the antenna away from the head when Txing
on a handheld. I have yet to see a handheld with a tower and the
antenna at the top of the tower. Simply by talking into the HT,
the antenna is going to be fairly close to your head. A remote
mike (ie: speaker-mic) usually means you're putting the RF into

your kidneys (ie: radio on the belt), which I guess is less harmful than the brain, but it seems relative.

I did notice the warning in a manual for a Motorola HT to keep it away from your head when transmitting. Perhaps a sheilded helment with a BNC connector on the top? ^helmet

-ks

Passed test 8 weeks ago, STILL no license. :-(

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The opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, the Campus Office for Information Technology, or the Experimental Bulletin Board Service.
internet: laUNCHpad.unc.edu or 152.2.22.80

Date: 5 Jan 1993 05:34:16 GMT
From: cronkite.cisco.com!dstine@ames.arpa
Subject: 1200Mhz is not a microwave band!
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <9301041945.aa10639@ingate.microsoft.COM> a-kevinp@microsoft.COM (Kevin Purcell, Rho) writes:

>As I say above: 900 and 1200Mhz are not microwave bands. They are UHF bands.
>

>Why the worry about using equipment at 900 and 1200Mhz? Its very little
>worse than at 440Mhz. All of a sudden you call it "microwaves" (a term
>like "over and out" from the movies) and it becomes a lot more
>dangerous! Take the same precautions as you do with your VHF/UHF radios
>(or even your HF radio): keep the antenna away from your head; don't
>stand close to a transmitting antenna; by a remote mic for portable
>use; don't look into a gain antenna when transmitting.

Good rules. However, if you look at how well human tissue absorbs the radiated power plotted vs. frequency, you find that as you get closer to the "water hole" (the frequency where the O-H bond in water resonates), the power absorbtion goes up dramatically. Hence, sitting under a dipole being fed 1KW at 3.5 Mc you won't absorbe anywhere near as much energy as sitting under a dipole being fed 1KW at 1.2Gc.

I'd add only that it is an ultimate no-no to go looking into feed horns to adjust things while the power is on.

>And what about all those people with their cellular phones exposing
>you, and the police with their 800Mhz radio systems (notice the 3"
>antennas on the cars roof!).

Um, if memory serves, I think the output power on hand-held cellular phones is limited to 600mw because of concern about RF absorbtion. And as for the antennas on the car roof; there is, after all, that nice, conductive roof between you and the the antenna. Now, a glass-mounted antenna on the windshield is another thing entirely.

dsa

Date: Tue, 5 Jan 1993 10:46:05 GMT
From: nntp.telebit.com!phr@uunet.uu.net
Subject: 6 Meter Radio Shack HTs!
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Yup, the units I used had a crystal-controlled transmitter and an independantly-tuned receiver that relied on an LC circuit. How selective was it? Not very.... it can pick up half the band, it seems. I'm quite happy with the transmit performance, but the receiver stinks.

Hmmm... non-selective receiver, and probably lacks other familiar HT amenities like a touch tone pad. Which suggests the next obvious upgrade step: how about converting a 49 mhz CORDLESS PHONE to 6 meters? Those are fairly cheap (sometimes), have selective receivers (since they operate on several channels), and a tone pad built right in!

The alternative would be to program your repeater controller to decode the morse code you send with the Morse button present on those dime store HT's. Then when your yuppie neighbor pulls out his cellular phone, you pull out your Ninja Turtle HT and key up your autopatch with your secret decoder ring. I hope you didn't get one of those no-code licenses! :-)

Date: Tue, 5 Jan 1993 04:30:30 GMT
From: usc!wupost!uwm.edu!linac!att!cbnewse!cbnewsd!att-out!cbfsb!
cbnewsb.cb.att.com!wa2ise@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Amateur radio in PR China
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Heard on "Newsline", Jan 1 report, that China is starting to allow individuals to become amateur radio operators. Prefixes like BG and similar. Wonder if they will be allowed to operate packet, and have packet BBSs networked to the rest of the world. Then they'd have access to uncensured postings and other trash that circulates around the <whatever>@WWW distribution :-)

Even if they did, somehow I'd doubt that it would have much political impact on their government.

Date: 5 Jan 93 11:21:39 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 04 January
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 004, 01/04/93
10.7 FLUX=121.1 90-AVG=139 SSN=097 BKI=4333 4333 BAI=018
BGND-XRAY=B2.3 FLU1=6.1E+06 FLU10=9.8E+03 PKI=4234 5343 PAI=022
BOU-DEV=057,024,027,031,066,034,027,033 DEV-AVG=037 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C6.6 @ 0055UT XRAY-MIN= B2.0 @ 1720UT XRAY-AVG= B3.4
NEUTN-MAX= +002% @ 2030UT NEUTN-MIN= -004% @ 0135UT NEUTN-AVG= -0.4%
PCA-MAX= +0.1DB @ 2345UT PCA-MIN= -0.2DB @ 1045UT PCA-AVG= +0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55422NT @ 0041UT BOUTF-MIN=55389NT @ 2012UT BOUTF-AVG=55412NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+120NT@ 1911UT GOES7-MIN=N:+003NT@ 1300UT G7-AVG=+065,+027,+010
GOES6-MAX=P:+141NT@ 1911UT GOES6-MIN=E:-020NT@ 0606UT G6-AVG=+083,-001,+041
FLUXFCST=STD:128,130,135;SESC:128,130,135 BAI/PAI-FCST=015,010,010/018,012,010
KFCST=3334 5333 2224 4222 27DAY-AP=014,020 27DAY-KP=2233 4334 3334 4344
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=**SWEEP:II=1@0057UTC
!!END-DATA!!

Date: Tuesday, 5 Jan 1993 09:50:27 CET
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!paladin.american.edu!news.univie.ac.@!alijku05!
alijku11!blekul11!frmop11!dearn!esoc!wkoehler@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Ex Czecho-Slovakia
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

At midnight on December 31, 1992, the state of Czechoslovakia ceased to exist after 74 years. For those interested, a few factual data:

Founded in 1918 after the fall of the Habsburg Empire (Austria-Hungary), divided in 1939 and liberated and re-united in 1945. Under communist rule since 1948. Renamed as Czechoslovak Socialist Republic around 1960. So-called 'Prague Spring' ('Socialism with a human face') lead to the invasion of East block armies in 1968. Federation since 1969. Fall of the communist regime in December 1989. Renamed as Czechoslovak Federal Republic in 1990. In 1992 Slovak parliament declares independence, negotiations and mutual agreements follow, eventually peaceful dissolution of the federation.

Here are a few data about the two new states:

Official English name:	Czech Republic	Slovak Republic
Short names:	English: Czechia	Slovakia
	Native: Cesko	Slovensko
	German: Tschechien	Slowakei
	(not: Tschechei!)	
Capital:	English: Prague	Bratislava
	Native: Praha	Bratislava
	German: Prag	Pressburg
Consisting of:	English: Bohemia and Moravia	Slovakia
	Native: Cechy a Moravy	Slovensko
	German: Boehmen und Maehren	Slowakei
Population (approx.):	10.6 millions	5.3 millions
Minorities:	Slovaks, Poles, Germans,	Czechs, Hungarians,
Area (approx.):	79,000 sq. km	49,000 sq. km
	30,000 sq. mi.	19,000 sq. mi.
	(slightly smaller than	(same as New Hampshire
	Maine or South Carolina)	and Mass. combined)
ITU allocation of		
callsigns:	OKA-OLZ	OMA-OMZ
Amateur radio prefixes:	OK, OL	OM
CQ zone:	15	15
Geographical coordinates		
(centre of country):	50.0N 14.0E	48.5N 20.0E
DXCC status:	unknown so far but doubtlessly to be recognized	
	as two separate countries soon	

Hope this is of interest to some of you on the net.

73 & CU on the bands,
 Wolf.
 DL3ZBJ, AB6EL, VK6BGV.

 Date: 5 Jan 93 03:49:10 GMT
 From: haven.umd.edu!decuac!pa.dec.com!nntpd2.cxo.dec.com!learn0.enet.dec.com!
 weymouth@ames.arpa
 Subject: GIF of an old radio
 To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Hello,

I figure this would be a good place to ask, since you're all ham radio buffs.

My son needs a GIF or two of old radio receivers and old ham radios. I will
 also ask in alt.pictures, but I figure I'd get a better hit rate here.

Thanks,

Don

```
~~~~~  
# Internet: Donald G. Weymouth #  
# WEYMOUTH@LEARN0.ENET.DEC.COM Digital Equipment Corporation #  
# New Ventures #  
# Fax: 40 Old Bolton Road - 0G01-2/W11 #  
#(508)496-0308 Stow, MA 01775-1215 #  
# (508)496-8735 #  
~~~~~
```

Date: Tue, 5 Jan 1993 08:53:12 GMT
From: swrinde!ringer!lonestar.utsa.edu!sbooth@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Ham transmissions-a hypothetical situation
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Here's a hypothetical situation I've been wondering about:

Say I'm a ham operator (hopefully in the next few months!) and I have a favorite frequency (not claiming it of course) that I like to conduct QSO's on. My friends have shortwave receivers and I tell them to tune to that frequency if they want to hear me on the radio.

My transmissions are not meant to be one way, for them, so does this violate the no one-way broadcasting rule?

I'm conducting normal QSO's in this situation, not acknowledging that my friends are listening (saying hello to them, etc.).

Is this legal??

Which takes me to another more unusual question:

Have amateur operators ever receiver reception reports from regular shortwave listeners?

A long time ago I was actually tempted to do this (send a reception report to a ham I heard on the air) but the signal faded before I could hear the address he was giving.

I know these questions are a bit strange but I thought this group could use something to liven things up- the 430 Mhz/repeater debate thread was

starting to wear thin. :-)

Simon

Date: Tue, 5 Jan 1993 10:33:37 GMT
From: usc!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!news.cs.columbia.edu!popovich@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Ham transmissions-a hypothetical situation
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

> Here's a hypothetical situation I've been wondering about:
>
> Say I'm a ham operator (hopefully in the next few months!) and I have a
> favorite frequency (not claiming it of course) that I like to conduct
> QSO's on. My friends have shortwave receivers and I tell them to tune
> to that frequency if they want to hear me on the radio.
>
> My transmissions are not meant to be one way, for them, so does this
> violate the no one-way broadcasting rule?
>
> I'm conducting normal QSO's in this situation, not acknowledging that
> my friends are listening (saying hello to them, etc.).
>
> Is this legal??

I don't see why not. This is just a virtual sort of shack visit. As long as you're having regular QSO's, and not broadcasting information meant solely to be received by non-hams, you should be OK. Perhaps when your friends see you on the air, they will also be inspired to get their ham tickets! You're definitely not broadcasting; your two-way QSO's are your proof of that. Go ahead and try it...once you get your license, of course! And there should even be a legitimate way of acknowledging your friends if you know they are listening. Perhaps you could make conversation during a QSO about how you have some friends with shortwave radios who might be listening...the other ham will be happy to hear about how you're introducing your friends to ham radio, and your friends might be more excited to hear you telling somebody about them than if you were talking directly to them!

> Which takes me to another more unusual question:
>
> Have amateur operators ever receiver reception reports from regular
> shortwave listeners?
>
> A long time ago I was actually tempted to do this (send a reception report
> to a ham I heard on the air) but the signal faded before I could hear

> the address he was giving.

You've basically answered your question yourself. Of course hams sometimes receive SWL QSL cards. Although I don't think that I've ever received one personally, we have a few of them up in the Columbia University ARC shack, along with all the ham QSL cards. Sometimes you can find out that you've been getting out to places you never heard of! And as always when you receive a QSL card, if it's not too expensive, QSLing them back is the courteous thing to do.

> I know these questions are a bit strange but I thought this group could
> use something to liven things up- the 430 Mhz/repeater debate thread was
> starting to wear thin. :-)

Your questions aren't strange at all. Just don't try asking them on your local 430 MHz closed repeater :-).

-Steve

Date: Tue, 5 Jan 1993 04:03:28 GMT
From: hela.iti.org!ais.org!tim@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Just How Good Is the R-9000?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

My understanding of the R-9000's panaramic display is that it has a maximum bandwidth of only 100kHz.

If this is true --or even if it is 1MHz wide-- it simply isn't enough for serious HF or VHF/UHF monitoring to justify buying the 9000 instead of just getting the R-71A (or R-5000) was well as an R-7100.

The \$4000 you'd spend on the R-9000 caould easily buy a separate R-7100, R-71, ~10MHz bandwidth spectrum display, & still have plenty of \$\$ left over to put towards a tower or something!

--
Tim Tyler Internet: tim@ais.org MCI Mail: 442-5735
P.O. Box 443 C\$erve: 72571,1005 DDN: Tyler@Dockmaster.ncsc.mil
Ypsilanti MI Packet: KA8VIR @KA8UNZ.#SEMI.MI.USA.NA
48197

Date: Tue, 05 Jan 93 23:15:33 PST
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!paladin.american.edu!gatech!destroyer!cs.ubc.ca!
mala.bc.ca!oneb!ham!emd@network.UCSD.EDU

Subject: NASA Project Dante & Compressed Video?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

jeffj@cbnewsm.cb.att.com (jeffrey.n.jones) writes:

> In article <01GT47Y1CA0G8WVYPA@TSU.BITNET> PORTER04%TSU.BITNET@cunyvms.cuny.ed
> >Fellow Netters,
> > I was watching the news around New Year and saw the reports
> >from MT. Erebus, Antarctica. The video from there was rather strange
> >looking, as though it was being compressed in the extreme(looked
> >like only movement was being updated per frame). What I'm wondering
> >is, what method of compression was being used. Also what comm system
> >was used to get the video back so quickly. I am told that use of
> >DOMSATS in equatorial orbit is not possible, maybe INMARSAT? It all
> >looked very interesting>
>
> Along those same lines, I was floored to find out they were using a
> cable to transmit commands to Dante. Seems like it would have been a whole
> lot easier to have had repeaters on the edge of the volcano and ran high
> speed packet to control the robot. Maybe as a ham these things occur to me.

I was watching the Dante expedition on NASA Select and they asked one of the designers the same thing. He felt that the extreme bandwidth required to carry all the signals - from sensors, video, etc, as well as the distinct possibility of signal blockage by the crater necessitated the fibre optic cable.

73, Bob.

Robert Smits VE7EMD Ladysmith B.C.
Ph (604) 245-2553 e-mail: emd@ham.almanac.bc.ca
PACKET VE7EMD@VE7KIT.#VANC.BC.CAN.NA

Date: Tue, 5 Jan 1993 09:35:32 GMT
From: rocksanne!kzin!hdavies@cs.rochester.edu
Subject: Need a 3rd hand for Soldering!?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article 20042@news.columbia.edu, hyx1@cunib.cc.columbia.edu (Harry Y Xu) writes:

>I always feel like my 2 hands are not enough when soldering.
>1 hand holds the soldering iron;
>1 holds the solder;

>another hand is needed to hold the component, or the pliers that hold the
>component to prevent over-heating.
>
>Does anyone have a smart solution?
>
>Tnx for the time,
>Harry Xu | "The belief in a supernatural source of evil is not necessary;
>(KB2LHA/AG) | men alone are quite capable of every wickedness." --J. Conrad

Harry,

Buy some heavy wire, like that used to wire up cookers, cut 2 or 3 short lengths, fasten a crocodile clip onto one end of each piece of wire. Take a small piece of wood and drill a number of holes in one face. Push the other ends of the pieces of wire into the holes (sorry about the description, but I'm sure you get the idea). Voila, a third (and fourth, fifth, etc.) hand for soldering. I usually grip the piece of wood in a small bench vice in use to stop it falling over at vital moments.

Regards,

Hugh, G0CNR.

I don't speak for Xerox, nor they for me.

Rank Xerox European Systems Centre, Welwyn Garden City, Herts., UK.
Mail to; Huge.wgc1@rx.xerox.com, whatever it says in the header.

Date: 5 Jan 1993 00:19:05 GMT
From: news.larc.nasa.gov!grissom.larc.nasa.gov!kludge@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Need a 3rd hand for Soldering!?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993Jan4.222522.20042@news.columbia.edu> hyx1@cunib.cc.columbia.edu (Harry Y Xu) writes:

>I always feel like my 2 hands are not enough when soldering.
>1 hand holds the soldering iron;
>1 holds the solder;
>another hand is needed to hold the component, or the pliers that hold the
>component to prevent over-heating.

1. Use a plastic tube of solder and hold it in your mouth.
Don't ever put the metal itself in your mouth, though.

2. Use a hemostat instead of pliers to hold the component.
 3. Use an alligator clip as a heatsink instead of the pliers.
 4. Solder with a friend.
- scott

Date: 5 Jan 93 08:39:39 GMT
From: news.service.uci.edu!orion.oac.uci.edu!eahu099@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: New car causes RFI on 2M - Help!
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I just bought a 1993 Chevy Astro Van with a digital instrument panel. Unfortunately, I am an T-hunter, and my car puts out a birdie? on 146.565, or thereabouts. That is the local hunt freq, so I do have a problem. I pick it up with the installed FT5100 as well as an on an HT with a rubber duck while sitting in the driver's seat. Sometimes it is stronger 5 or 10 kc up or down from 6.565, but it's almost always there. It appears when I turn on the accessories, even before then engine is running, and persists while driving. I tried pulling fuses, and found the problem went away when I pulled the fuse marked "BRAKE" which, I believe feeds the anti-lock brake computer and the digital speedometer. That's what I have learned so far,

Any suggestions? Thanks!

73 de KD6BCH eahu099@orion.oac.uci.edu

Date: Sun, 03 Jan 93 23:31:14 PST
From: sdd.hp.com!ncr-sd!crash!fatcity!don@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Palomar TX-5200 linear.
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I recently bought the amp listed above at a swap meet. I have no info on it and Palomer is out of business. I would like to know if anyone is familiar with it and can tell me some specs. Things like, power output, what kind of transistors did it have? There were no transistors in it and it takes 4. I was told that to put higher pwr devices (MRF-421 @ 100 watts each) would require some ckt changes. Any help on this subject, any help would be appreciated. Thank You de Don N6NLX./s

--
don@fatcity.cts.com (Don Hamiel)

Fat City Software BBS -- (619) 621-6079

UUCP: ...crash.cts.com!fatcity!don OR ...telesoft.com!fatcity!don

Date: 5 Jan 93 06:36:34 GMT

From: pacbell.com!iggy.GW.Vitalink.COM!cs.widener.edu!dsinc!wells!beyonet!
steve@network.UCSD.EDU

Subject: What's wrong with my Diamond 2m/440 antenna???

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In <726078790snx@skyld.tele.com>, jangus@skyld.tele.com writes:

[...]

> Open it up and re-tighten the connections inside. It is assembled
I guess that goes with all the Jap antennas alike. Only thing bothering me
there is how come the other band of the antenna seems to be ok? Wouldn't
this effect them also? I think so...

--

Stephen Urich	Internet:steve@zero.com	"Cattle mutilations
NIC: SU2	UUCP:uunet!beyonet!steve	are up!" --Sneakers
ARS: WB3FTP	Packet:WB3FTP@WB3FTP.#EPA.PA.USA.NOAM	ax25<->PBBS<->IPGATE
Bensalem, PA	Radio:wb3ftp@wb3ftp.ampr.org[44.80.8.44]	TCP/IP-FTP-SMTP-UNIX

Date: 5 Jan 1993 02:09:54 GMT

From: news.larc.nasa.gov!grissom.larc.nasa.gov!kludge@uunet.uu.net

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <2984@eram.esi.COM.AU>, <Tk1uwB2w164w@pillolock.moron.vware.mn.org>,
<2993@eram.esi.COM.AU>

Subject : Re: Converting 49Mhz Toys to 6 meters

In article <2993@eram.esi.COM.AU> dave@eram.esi.COM.AU (Dave Horsfall) writes:

>

>Evidently the Tandy in Australia is nothing like the Radio Shack in USA.

No, the Radio Shack in the USA sells overpriced junk, too.

--scott

Date: Tue, 5 Jan 1993 04:21:01 GMT

From: sdd.hp.com!cs.utexas.edu!uwm.edu!linac!att!cbnewsk!cbnewsj!att-out!cbfsb!
cbnewsb.cb.att.com!wa2ise@network.UCSD.EDU

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1992Dec31.084101.2909@nntpd2.cxo.dec.com>,
<1993Jan03.233009.4649@uhura.neoucom.edu>, <1993Jan4.121029.11854@abo.fi>
Subject : Re: Soldering radials to S0-239's, soldering PL259s

I have had difficulty soldering PL259 connectors to coax, even good ones from Amphonel(sp). Found that I could improve my success by filing off the shiny plating off the brass underneath, around the solder holes. This also meant that I could get the soldering done quick enough to minimize heat damage to the coax cable.

"The earthly power sucks shadowed milk from sleepy tears undone

End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #17
